WHOLE NO. 9308.

Arrival of Colonel Corcoran at

Curious Scenes in the Streets of Petersburg, Virginia.

Richmond.

IMPORTANT FROM ARKANSAS.

Richmond and Its Vicinity Placed Under Martial Law.

How the stebel Steamer Mashville Ran the Blockade.

Arrest and Imprisonment of John Minor Botts and Others.

The Union Sentiment Displaying Itself in Richmond,

We have Norfolk papers of the 4th inst., Petersburg papers of the 3d inst., and Sayannah and Charleston pers of the 23th ult.

The vessel which arrived at Fortress Monroe on the 3d was the ship DeWitt Clinton, bound South.

4th inst., but no passengers returned.

The Atalanta Confederacy of the 28th ult. states that Gen. Bushred Johnson escaped from Fort Denelson, and reached Murfreesboro last Sunday.

of one hundred, arrived here on Friday from Columbia, S. C., and are awaiting transshipment to Newport's News. They, however, may not start for several weeks, to come, as the arrangements for sending them away have not yet been completed. Colonol Wilcox is the officer who acted as Military Governor of Alexandria when t was first occupied by the Unionists.

It is reported from Richmond that John Minor Botts has been arrested and thrown into prison for manifesting

THE UNION SENTIMENT IN RICHMOND. The Richmond Disputch calls attention to mysterious writings on the wall, indicating that Union conspirators are at work. Among these writings are the following:
"Attention, Union Men."

" Watch and Wait." "The Union Forever," "The Day Is Dawning."

"The Hour of Deliverance Approaches."
It was these significant announcements that cau citizens of wealth, character and position, and the pro-Franklin Stearns, Valentine Hechler, John M. Higgins and

checking the progress of treason, and advocates the ar-

It was thought that Colonel Corcoran and Colonel Wilcox would be now held as hostages for Generals Buckper and Tilghman; but this was merely rumor.

Colonel Corcoran and Colonel Wilcox, and other Union

risoners, have reached Richmond.

There was a great panic at Richmond, which was caused by the recent defeats of the rebels. The leading traitors

exhibited the greatest trepidation.

The Richmond payers publish General Orders No. 9, dated Adjutant and Inspector General's office, Richmond, March I, wherein Jefferson Davis proclaims martial law ond and the adjoining country for ten miles. Brigadier General Winder is charged with the execution of the proclamation. All distillation and sale of apirituous liquors are forbidden, on account of the demoraliza-

A general order of General Winder appoints Captain . C. Gordon Provest Marshal of the city of Richmond. All persons having arms of any description are requested to deliver the same to the Ordnance Department on or before the 5th of March; otherwise they will be seized. The Richmond Dispaich says that this measure will be

> OPERATIONS AT SAVANNAH. [From the Savannah News, Feb. 28.1

ral vessels below in the last forty-eight hours. Last evening all had departed from the Carelina side, except three in Mud river, which have not changed their positions for weeks past. Probably we shall hear of the forwould be well to keep a sharp lookout at all points on our AUGUSTA, March-2, 1862.

A gentleman who has just reached here says that on Saturday morning Commodore Tatnall's fleet engaged on of the federal batteries near Savannah and lost one man

IMPORTANT FROM ARKANSAS.

CLARKSVILLE, Ark., Feb. 25, 1862. The enemy are near at hand, reported fifty thousand,

A desperate campaign is before us in this section of the

GENERAL BURNSIDE'S OPERATIONS.

[From the Norfolk Day Book, March 4.] We have no news from General Burnside. We premme he is making preparations to move against our forces, and from the preparations going on by our forces we suspect there will be warm work when it does open. We have every c nildence in our ability to drive the enemy back. Our troops are eager for the fray, if come driving off the invaders.

THE UPPER POTOMAC. We have information that the enemy, to the num about one thousand, have crossed into Harper's Ferry and it is believed that the object is to rebuild the railroad bridge over the Potomac, perhaps preparatory to an ad-

A party of federal cavalry took possession of Charles town on last Wednesday night,

THE LOWER POTOMAC. [From the Fredericksburg Herald, Feb. 28.] There was heavy tiring heard on To-day, up the riverbut we are not advised of results. I was most likely at

vessels attempting to pass our batteries.
In the sterm of Monday a small steamer got on a "lump" of Matompkin Point, and a considerable portion of her hurricane deck was blown away. She was afterwards towed off. Another steamer had to put back after attempting to get around Maryland Point.

THE MINT AT DAHLONEGA, GA. The Confederate States Assay Office is now in operation at the Mint in Dahlonega, Georgia. The Assayer, L. W. Quillian, gives notice that the assay value will be stamped on each piece deposited.

THE REBELS AT NASHVILLE.

ATLANTA, Feb. 23, 1862.
Captain Jehn W. Morgan, with a detachment of cavalry, dashed into Nashville Monday and captured twenty-nye

THE UNION PRISONERS IN PETERSBURG. VIRGINIA.

leportment towards the Talkever, we shall be hink from our knowledge of the circumstances that the sificir was magnified in the estimation of the public by exaggerated reports.

Early in the day information was carried to the Mayor that Colonel Corcoran had been seen to enter the store of Messrs. Scott & Esrisson, on Sycamore street, in company with Mr. Delaney, the head cutter for Scott & Eshafer, and that subsequent observation had discovered the Yankes Colonel scated inside in close concernation with zeveral gardenes. Officer Peterson was dotailed to inquire into the matter, who took Delaney in charge and conducted him before the Mayor. Mr. A. L. Scott was also requested to attend the examination of Delaney. In the meantime the cardenest of the crowed became very high near the store, and Colonel Corcoran was led out through the back entrance of the building, and conducted by officer Lechbuter to the Richmond depot, where the balance of the prisoners were under guard. Mr. Delaney stated to the Mayor this head known Corcoran intimately in Ireland and in New York; that Corcoran mas well acquainted with his family, and since he had had no communication with them for months past, he had merely invited him (Corcoran) into the store to receive and bear to them afriendly letter which he had written for the purpose. He further stated that he had said nothing that would result in injury to the Southern States, and that nothing was further from his intentions.

Mr. Soott confirmed this statement, and said that he believed Delaney to be true to the South.

The letter being in the possession of Colonel Corcoran, a messenger was sent to request his presence before the Mayor. In due time he appeared and exhibited the letter, in which, nothing objectionable was found. He also corroborated the statements of Messrs. Celaney and Scott.

Scott.

The examination resulted in the discharge of Delancy. In this connection it is but proper to add that one Conking, a Northern clerk, employed by A. S. Shafer, spent the entire forencon in company with the prisoners in Pocahontas, for the most of the time was check by jowl with Colonel Corceran, and more than once invited the here of Bull run to a drinking saioon near by, where the two indulged in a social glass. To say the least, such conduct on the part of Conking was exceedingly improper, and, as eternal vigilance is the price of liberty, our authorities would do well to have an eye to him.

SNEULAR CONCURRACE

authorities would do well to have an eye to him.

SINGULAR COINCIDENCE.

Among the Yankee prisoners who passed through this city to Richmond on Friday last, was the proprietor of a large foundry in the State of New York; and among the men who constituted the "guard" was one who several years ago was apprenticed to him, and worked under him for some time. The fortunes of war have changed the relative positions of these two men for the time being, and the humble apprentice of other days is the ruler of the proud master. Both prisoner and guardsman had recognized each other, but nothing further than the simple recognition had taken place between them. The memory of past associations, however, was no doubt very vivid.

of past associations, however, was no doubt very vivid.

YANKEE PRISONERS.

Two squads of Yankee prisoners, from Columbia, S. C., passed through this city on Friday last to Richmond, when e they were probably sent to Nowport's News on Saturday, to be roleased on parole. Considerable excitement was created among our citizons, by the fact that the officers among the prisoners were allowed to roun the city free, and unattended by any guard. In this way, it was supposed, that all necessary information regarding the condition of our defences might be obtained, and in due time half before the Northern public. The indignation was eventually somewhat quetted by the withdrawal of the officers to the Richmond depot, where the balance of the prisoners were held.

A. M., from Southwapton, having adoessfully cluded the blockading steamers at the entrance of the harbor, one of which—the Albatroes, it is supposed—fired some twenty or thirty shots at her without cleet. She brings about \$3,000,000 worth of atores, chiefly for the use of the Treasury and Post Office Departments. From an officer of the Nashville we gather the following account

the Treasury and Post Office Departments. From an officer of the Nashville we gather the following account of the trip:—
Lawing Southurpton at four P. M. on the 3d of February, within full sight of the Tuscarora, which had but just returned from a six days' cruise outside of the harbor, and was then engaged in coaling up, the Nashville steered for Bermuda, and, after successfully weathering a terrific gale of six days duration, which disabled one of her engines, reached her destination at two P. M. on the 20th, without having caught so much as a glimpse even of the eight vessels-of-war which had been expressly detailed by the Lincoln government to effect her canture, and whose vigilance had been stimulated by the offer of \$200,000 as prize money for the 'rebel' steamer. Supplying herself with coal, the Nashville departed from Bernuda at cleven A. H. on the 24th lut, under the pilotage of the mester of a Southern schooner which had run the blockade a few days before with a cargo of turpantine and rosin, and who expressed the fullest confidence in his ability to conduct the ship safely into port. On the 26th ult, she encountered, on the margin of the Gulf Stream, the Yankee schooner Robert Gilfilian, Capt. Smith, bound from Philadelphia to St. Domingo with an assorted cargo of iour, pork, butter, cheese and other

Smith, bound from Philadelphia to St. Domingo with an assorted cargo of flour, pork, butter, cheese and other provisions. Removing from the schooner such of her cargo as was deemed valuable, and transferring her crew to the atamer as prisoners, the prize was fired, and in a few minutes completely destroyed.

About dawn on Friday morning the steamer reached the vicinity of her destined harbor, off which was empide a Yankee war steamer, apparently in watch of the approaching vessel. It was the crisis of the trip; and its perilous nature may be understood when it is known that the entire armament of the Nashville consisted of two rified six pounders, while that of her antagonist consisted of s veral formidable guns of immense calibre and range.

rified six pounders, while that of her antagonist consisted of s yeral formidable guns of immease calibre and
range.

Nothing daunted, however, but with every energy
wrong't up to the highest pitch of determination, the
gallant Commander of the Nashville, displaying the
"Stars and Stripes" at his mosthead, and with it a signal flag, which, in the uncertain light of the morning,
was well calculated to blind the Yankee commander as
to the real character of the stranger, ordered his vessel
to be steered boldly toward the blockading steamer. The
manosuvre was promptly performed, and the Nashville
was almost within mus ket range of the Yankee, but between her and the harbor, when Captain Pegram ordered the Stars and Stripes to be lowered, and in their
stead the stars and bars of the confederacy displayed at
fore, main mad peak. This defiant movement of the
Nashville was almost immediately after responded to by
the Yankee, who, as if now ree guizing the "rebel"
steamer, fired a volley after her, and started in rapid
pursuit, firing as rapidly as the guns could be leaded and
discharged; but the eager agitation of the Yankee gun
ners marred their aim, and the shots fell far wide of our
noble steamer which was then dashing onward under a
full head of steam, and mace inparatively few minutes
was safely within range of the protecting guns of Fort
Macon, and beyond the range of her chagringed pursuer.

From Beaufort Captain Pegram and Paymaster R. Taylor, of the Nashville, proceeded to this city, from whence
they started for Richmond in the nine o'clock train this
morning.

My informant speaks in glowing terms of the kindness

lor, of the Nashville, proceeded to this city, from wheace they started for Richmond in the nine o'clock train this morning.

My informant speaks in glowing terms of the kindness of the English people, who showered upon the c ew and officers of the Nashville all manner of sympathetic attentions. As an instance of the good feeding of the English towards us, and of their cealidence in our cause, it is related to me by an officer of the Nashville that £400,000 sterling. \$2,000,000—wis at the period advanced to the Nashville by a single English mercantile house. All classes are loud and earnest in their expression of sympathy for the confederacy, and or detestation of the "Yankee nation."

The ladies of England are especially prominent in their manifestations of favor and regard for the Scuth, and are designated by my informant as the "flertest excessionists" he even saw. It was rumored in England, and the rumor confidently reported here by Captain Fegram, that the independence of the confederacy would be flest recognized, and that right speedily, by Ecknium.

The following is a list of the officers of the Nashville—Commander—R. P. Pegram.

Lieutenates—I. W. Bennett and W. C. Whittle.

Acting Master—H. Albertum.

Michigumen—Cary, Daiton, Pegram (a n of the commander), Sinclair, Hamilton, Builock, McClintock and Thomas.

Captain's Clerk——Hasell.

mander), Sinclair, Hamilton, Bullock, McChntock and Thomas.

Cirpinio's Clerk—— Hasell.

Her crew consists of sixty men.

The Nachvillo brings the intelligence, that on February 22, an order was officially promulgated at Hermuda, prohibiting to the United States government the use of the port as a coal depot. Several schooners laden with coal reached Bermuda a few days before the promulgation of the order.

The Sumter was at Gibraltar at latest accounts. She had captured twenty-one Yankee vessels, nearly all of which were subsequently destroyed. The arrival of the Nashville creates great rejoicing here. The news she brings has restored the cheerful spirits of our people, and inspired them with renewed hopes.

WHY THE NASHVILLE BROUGET NO ARMS.
Some disappointment was expressed by almost everybody that the Nashville brought no arms from Europe for the use of our government. When, however, it is recollected that the Nashville was tolerated in English waters, and protected from destruction by the noutraity and courtesy of the British government, our readers will at once perceive that to have taken in a carge of war material such as had been interdicted by the Queen's proclamation, would have been a greas violation not only of hospitality but of courtesy and the laws of neutrality. The Nashvillo, it must be remembered, is a government war ship, and not a merchantman.

A VEXED POINT EXPLAINED.

(From the Louville Journal.)

A good deal of speculation, to say the least, has been expended on the failure of the rebels to follow up their vectory at Manassas by marching against washington judged, this point has been a vexed one in other

sing paragraph is as follows:—
he apparent firmness of the United Statestroops at Cent
a, who had not been engaged, which checked our pust
atrong forces occupying the works near Georgetown
ton and Alexandria; the certainty, teo, that Georal P
os, needed, would reach Washington, with his army
ton, needed, would reach Washington, with his army
the contained of the contained of the consand inadequate means than we could; and the conons and transportation, prevented any semination of the conons and transportation, prevented any semination of the content of the contained of the contained of the contained of the content of the contained of the contained of the content of the contained of the contained of the content of the contained of

We own this a ppears to our unmilitary judgment very sufficient explanation, and we content ourselve with laying before our readers and calling attention it the historical interest of the explanation in respect to the point involved. The statement of General Johnsto-will, not impossibly, be read when the vaporing of Gene-ral Beauregard is forgotten.

INTERESTING FROM SAVANNAH.

Arrival of the Transport Ericsson from Port Royal.

STATEMENT OF A REFUGEE.

The United States steam transport Eriesson, Captain gers and freight and a large mail. She experienced a

cotton, a lot of empty barre's, tallow and hides.

The following is a list of her passengers:—
Mr. and Mrs. Harding, E. F. Squires, Captain Conley,
Charles Foster, Captain L. A. Warfield, G. W. Barr, Captain Rink, Wm. Many, Mr. Ballon, Mr. Bryant, E. W.
Troxell, J. C. Parker, R. K. Dickinson, Mr. Carstens, Miss
Hewett, Miss Fox, Miss Brooks, D. W. Tophiam, J. H.
Hand, James Deaken (the last three from wrecked
steamer Winfield Scott), J. H. Davidson, F. F. Lewis,
Rev. W. M. Whitehead, H. T. Skelding—and 116 in second
class.

from Savannah, reports the citizens of that place to be in a. terrible state of trepidation at the advances which sending their slaves and other valuable property into the the city, with hundreds more to follow as soon as they

stationed between Skidaway and Savannah, under the hourly expectation of an attack from the federals, who the Friesson left Port Royal. An obstruction of rafts of extending across the river, in the neighborhood of For peats at bay, while some forty heavy guns are ranged on

The rebel troops, although badly disciplined, badly clothed, and worse fed, are reported as determined to stand to the last; but it is the decided opinion of our informant, from what he has already seen of the Union troops, that the chivalry will never be able to hold out

se Brown has made an additional call for 13 000 who were to report for duty on the 4th of this They were to receive \$50 bounty. In case the requisite number was not raised by that time an order for crafting was to follow.

high prices :-	
high prices :— Salt, per sack.	200
Coffee, per lb.	
Fresh beef, per lb	
Salt beef, per lb	
Pork, per lb	
Bacon, per lb	
Flour, per bbl	
Corn, per bushel	
Cloths, per yard	
Boots, per pair	
Leather-Caif skin, per dozen	6110 a \$115

vannah, but they dare not avow it.

The naval force at Savannah consists of three small

miserable condition of the chivalry, together with the his opinion that both Charleston and Savannah will soon

NEWS FROM ARKANSAS.

SPRINGFIELD, Mo., March 1, 1862. On Wednesday night, Capt. Montgomery, of Wright's on wednesday night, capt. Nontgomery, or wright a battalion, with his Company, was surprised at Keittsville, Barry county, by 850 rebels, supposed to belong to McBride's division, but who represented themselves as Texan rangers. They fired into the house occupied about seventy horses.

Two wagons loaded with sutlers stores were burned the same night at Major Harbine's farm, two miles beyond

Gen. Price had burned several public buildings at

Fayetteville, including the arsenal and lead factory. several flouring mills and 160,000 pounds of flour.

Many of the inhabitants along the read have fled, de-

ceived by the lies of Price that all would be butchered A strong Union feeling was exhibited among those re-naping. An old soldier of 1812 brought out a Union flag, long kept concealed. It is feared that the combined forces of Price, Van Dorn, McCulloch, Me ntosh and Pike will again overrun the country, which keeps thousands from avowing their sentiments. Price, after a hot chase, is cooling off in the Besten

NEWS FROM KENTUCKY.

No passes will bereafter be required to any point in

Louisvaur, March 4, 1842.

The Nashville Fines of the Int is informed that James A. Seiden, of Virginia, is the robol Secretary of State, vice Two bridges on the Nashville and Decatur Railroad,

between here and Franklin, have been destroyed. Excitement prevails south of Nashville, and large numbers

The rivers are receding very slowly. Navigation for the largest class of boats will probably continue some

CHICAGO, March 4, 1862. The evacuation of Columbus was commenced on Thurs day, the last of the robels not leaving till yesterday after noon. The burning commenced on Friday, and was con-tinued till Sunday. Many portions of their barracks and other quarters are still on fire. The fortifications were other quarters are still on fire. The fortifications were not molested. Everything that could not be carried off was fired or thrown into the river. A large number of cannon were thrown into the river. Lieutenant Colone; Hogg, with two hundred and fifty men of the Second Illinois cavalry, went into the works at five o'clock yesterday afternoon. Our transports and gunboats reached there at eight o'clock to-day, not knowing that the place was evacuated. A man representing himself as a Unionist says that the rebels have mined portions of the works, and thinks they may be blown up. But few people remain at Columbus. There were 19,000 troops. They left Columbus on transports and by railroad. The track and bridges were torn up and burned for hix miles. Their further destination is not get known.

become unpopular, because they had done nothing but fortify the town. The men had become demoralized and

The ex-Mayor of Columbus is suspected of treason to

The works are very extensive, and are probably about four miles in extent. Every prominent bluff on the river

A special despatch to the Chicago Tribune, from Cairo, or two running between Cairo and Columbus. At present a tugboat makes a trip daily for the conveyance of mail

NEWS FROM GEN. BANKS' DIVISION.

Advance of the Union Forces Towards Winchester-A Rebel Cavalry Party Dispersed-Capture of Rebel Supplies-Complete Success of General Banks' Movement, &c., &c.

CHARLESTOWN, Va., March 5, 1862. Last night a squadron of the First Michigan cavalry advanced as far as Perryville, on the Winchester turn-pike, and ambushed and surprised a party of rebol cavalry, putting three of them hors du combat and rout

The Michigan party returned, with nine rebel cavalry horses, fully equipped, as trophies; among them the celebrated black stallion rode by Colonel Ashley, without

the loss of a man. The amount of forage and provisions captured by ou right wing since the advance into Virginia is estimated to thousand pounds of bacon stored for the use of the rebai

Leetown and Lovet:sville are now among the pla held for the Union up to this time. The success of the movement on the Upper Pote

has been complete. Gen. Shields passed through Charlestown, on his way

INTERESTING FROM TENNESSEE.

nterview of the Mayor of Nashville with General Buell-Citizens to be Protected in Their Persons and Property-The Elections to Be Held on the Usual Day-Applicants for Office Under the Federal Government, &c., &c.
CINCINNATI, March 5, 1862.

Forty-nine rebel officers went from Columbus to Fort

Warren vesterday.

The Ga:cite of this city has a despatch from Nashville giving the following proclamation from the Mayor of that

The committee representing the city authorities and people have discharged their duty by calling on General Bucil, at his headquarters, in Edgetield, on yesterday. The interview was satisfactory to the committee, and there is every assurance of safety and protection to the people, both in their persons and property.

I therefore respectfully request that business be resumed, and that all our citizens, of every trade and profession, pursue their regular vocations. The county eactions will take place on the regular day, and all civil business will be conducted as heretofore. Commanding General Buell assures me that I can rely upon his aid in enforcing our police regulations. One branch of business is entirely prohibited, viz.—The sale or giving away of intericating idquers. I shall not hesitate to invoke the aid of General Buell in case the recent laws upon the subject are violated. I most carrestly call upon the people of the surrounding country, who are inside of the federal lines, to resume their commerce with the city and bring in their market supplies, especially wood, butter and eggs, assuring them that they will be fully protected and amply remunerated.

R. R. CHEATHAM, Mayor.

The city of Nashville is entirely quiet. Even the bit-

The city of Nashville is entirely quiet. Even the bit terest secessionists acknowledge that our military authorities are treating them cruelly kind. All admit the vest superiority in our arms, equipments and the ap-pearance of our troops, and say that, so far, there has been the most admirable discipline displayed. They admit also that the Hessians have not committed a single outrage, while the conduct of their own troops was out

that a majority will yet be found on our side, but that it will take some time to develope the feeling that has been

A postal agent is liere from Washington. He will open the Post Office to morrow, and has already had forty citizens applying for clerkships in it.

ITALY ON THE TRENT AFFAIR.

Correspondence Between the Italian Mi-

TURIN, Jan. 21, 1862. the 30th of December, and thank you for the intelligence you give on the affair of the Trent.

ment and people of Italy have received the news of the happy solution of a question which, for a moment, put in doubt the peace of the world. Attached by the closest ties of sympathy to the two nations which have so bigily exalted in the two hemispheres the glory of the Angle Saxon race, the royal government was justly apprehen-sive of the consequences of the strife which might have arisen between England and North America. Such strife in

sive of the consequences of the strike which might have effect, whatever the issue, could have had only results averse to civilization and to the general prosperity. It would have shaken confidence in the principle of "self-government," which serves as a common basis for the political institutions of the Anglo-Saxon race, and have brought on, if protracted, complications from which the whole world would have suffered.

Moreover, although we should, in preference, fix our attention on the questions which touch upon the accomplishment of the great work of Italian unity, we were far from being indifferent to the discussion which has sprung up between America and England.

You are not ignorant, Mr. Minister, that the royal government has always been attached to the principles of the freedom of the seas. At the Cangress of Paris it united with cageness in the declaration, as soon as it could have the assent of the United States of America, would, in time, become the point of departure for fresh progress in the practical operation of international law. Knowing the bod and persevering efforts which the government at Washington had made for fifty years past to defer dit rights of neutrals, we he situated to believe that it desired to change its character all at once, and become the champion of theories which interry has shown to be calamitous, and which public opinion has condemned. Forever.

By continuing to remain attached to principles whose

to be calamitous, and which public opinion has conseinned forever.

By continuing to remain attached to principles whose defence has constituted one of the causes of the glory of North America, Mr. Lincoln and his ministry have given an example of wisdom and moderation which will have the best results for America as well as for the European nations.

Be pleased, then, earnestly to felicitate, in the name of the king's government, the Precident and his ministry, by glying, if requested, a copy of this despatch.

Accept, Mr. Minister, the assurance of my very disfinguished consideration.

RICASOLI.

The Chevalier BERTINATTI, Minister of Italy at Washington.

MR. SEWARD TO THE CHEVALIES BERTINATE.

MR. SEWARD TO THE CHEVALIER BERTINATTI. WASHINGTON, Feb. 19, 1862.

Six—I have the President's directions to express to you

the satisfaction he derived from the despatch which was addressed to you by Baron Ricasoll on the subject of the Trent affair, a copy of which you so kindly put in my hands. This government, after a full examination of the subject, saw that it could not detain the persons taken hands. This government, after a full examination of the subject, saw that it could not detain the persons taken from the Trent by Captain Wilkes, without disavowing its own liberal interpretation of maritime law. It rejoiced, therefore, in the accidental circumstance that had given it an opportunity to show the same devotion to the freedom of commerce as a beligarent as it had always before manifested as an interested neutral lower. If at any time the government had entertained doubts of the wisdom of its proceedings in the case, they would an new disappear at once before the congratulations which it is receiving from the most generous and enlightened that there been passionless observers of the transaction. Among those nations, while all have spoken with truer magnanismity or more manifest succeity and carnost sympathy than the kingdom of lialy, the newest and most free of those nations founded upon two principle of the sowerignty of the people. Her unternace comes evidently from the very heart of a people who yet remember the sad experience how liberty is certainly loss through the loss of their inational many. Have the goodne s, Mr. Bertimatti, to assure the firm Richard under the restoration of the American Union, in its amplex constitutional proportions, shall be carry submitted to the restoration of the American Union, in its amplex constitutional proportions shall be carry submitted to the American people. They will have more than thost people are unanimous in their exhabition in the law of the prosperity and happlesses of italy.

Be pleased to accept, sir, the souwer has submitted to the please, prosperity and happlesses of italy.

To the Chayalter Bertimatif, Ac., &c., &c. THE CANADA AT HALIFAX.

TWO DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The Blockade Question in Parliament.

Vessels which Violated It.

Government Cannot Name the British

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY IN LONDON, Speech of the United States

Mr. Slidell's Interview with the French Ministers.

Minister.

Prince Napoleon's Speech in the French Senate on the Condition of the Empire.

Forty-five Spanish War Vessels Ordered to South America,

The steamship Canada, from Liverpool on the alternoon half-past ten o'clock yesterday morning, with fifty-six passengers for Boston. The Canada had fine weather on the passage. On the 1st inst., latitude 47, longitude 41, passed bark Alexander McNeil, of Philadelphia, bound west, and on the 2d passed an English ship bound east supposed the Queen of the Lakes.

Vicercy of Egypt is instructed to contract a

with the bankers Oppenheim.

Direct mail service between Nantes, in France, and Vera Cruz is to commence April 1. Four large stee are to be purchased in England for the service. Capt. Walter Patton, of Liverpool, has been appointed

ander of the steamship Great Eastern. The steamship City of Washington, from New Yorks eached Liverpool at half-post five A. M., and the Angle Saxon, from Portland, at noon on the 21st. The steamship Bavaria, from New York, arrived at

Southampton on the 22d ult. The Africa, from New York, arrived at Queenstown the same day.

The Liverpool, New York and Philadelphia 8 Company (Inman line) are building a new steamship to be called the City of London, to be equal or superior to the City of New York, which will be ready for service

The steamship City of Manchester, after min passages across the Atlantic, besides other services, has gone to Glasgow for new boilers and angines, calculated to greatly increase her speed.

AMERICAN AFFAIRS IN PARLIAMENT.

and England's Neutrality—His Irish Notion Inconvenient—Sir Robert Peel's Speech on the Loyalty of Ireland—Tho "Hanniken" Irish-American "Trai-

tors," dec. In the House of Commons on the 20th instant The their captains and owners respectively, that have suc ceeded in running the American blockade; also for simi attempts to break the blockade, and return of the pum ber of Pritish versels that have put into Nas other colonial peris with contraband of war and sug for the Confederate States, and that have been per to refit and supply themselves at those pla vention of the Queen's proclamation and of a taken active steps to prevent breaches of neutrali committed by British ships.

Mr. Layard said that it would scarcely be solution of it, of which notice had been moved. He must sons. In the first place, the government had not yet got the information sought for, and in the second place, if wrongdoers and violators of the law. The papers rela on the 24th or 25th instant, and would contain a statebicckade, and perhaps their tennage; and he hoped the information would satisfy The O'Denoghue.

The O'Donoghue, and said that private vessels might carry contraband of our, but at their own risk, and if detected

they must abide the consequences.
In the biouse of Commons, on the 20th ult., Mr. Maguire

at present existing in Ireland.

Sir Robert Peel, in reply, refuted his assertions, and it the course of his remarks said that no more remarkable proof of the absence of grievances existed than that proof of the absence of grievances existed than that which occurred the other day, when there was danger of a rupture with America. Ireland was full of American emissaries trying to raise up a spirit of disloyalty, and meetings were held in Dublin, at which a few manniken traitors had tried to imitate the cathage garden heroes of '48, but had met with no response. Not a single man of respectability throughout the country answered the appeal made them, and why? Because Ireland at the present day was very and why? Because Ireland at the present day was very different from Ireland of the past .

Mr. Sildell and the French Cabinet. THE "TIME FOR DECISION" NOT YET COME.
The Paris correspondent of the London Times says:—
I cannot affirm that Mr. Slidell has as yet seen th

Emperor, but I believe he has seen several, if not all, of the Ministers. Of course not officially. He doubless explained his views of the state of the South; but he must understand that the time is not yet

WASHINGTON'S BIRTH DAY.

Celebration of the Anniversary in London-Speech of Mr. Adams, United States Our telegraphic report from London dated on the 23d of

February states that the anniversary of the birth day of

Washington was celebrated yesterday by a public break-fast at Freemasch's Tayorn. The Bishop of Ohio presided Hon. C. F. Adams, United States Minister, in proposing a toast " to the memory of Washington" referred to the present crisis in America. The United States, he said

are engaged in throwing of the burden of a mailgopener. The assault on the redera government carries with it an aggressive principle. It involved the acknowledgment of a prescriptive right of some men to rule over their fellows. We must then fully re-establish our fundamental doctrines at every hazard. It will, doubtiess, cost us a severe effort in men, meney, time, disorder and perhaps confusion—but let us remem. that we are passing through this fire of purification only to gather, as of yore, the moral fruits of self-levetion. The Bisnep of Ohio proposed "The health of Queen victoria," which was drank with much enthusianm.

next tonat, which was "The Union." Mr. Cyrus W. Field proposed "England and America,"

and invoked the sympathy of England, which would ult